

Figure 70. Site map of XMH-00964

XMH-00965

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00965 is located on the south slope of a north-west to south-east trending ridge. The nearest water sources are two lakes, one directly west of the datum at approximately 90m, the second to the northwest of the datum at approximately 100m. Both are visible from the site. Donnelly Dome is clearly visible to the south, Windy Ridge to the east and the Delta River to the west. There is approximately 70-80 percent visibility on the southern slope and hilltop, and 20 percent ground visibility for the over the site area. The ridge is heavily covered with alder, birch, willow and aspen.

Site XMH-00965 consists entirely of two pieces of a white quartzite cobble found in a 2002 phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). The quartz fragments identified in the 2002 survey were later deemed to be ecofacts. No artifacts were found during the 2005 phase II evaluation.

Shovel tests were placed systematically throughout the site at 10m intervals. Four shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals; two in the northwest corner near the datum, and two in the southwest corner of the site. A total of 23 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 23 shovel tests contained any

cultural materials. With the eastern slope eventually rising to meet another hill 75m distant and the west and north slopes descending sharply, the majority of the shovel tests were placed on the southern, exposed slope.

Because no shovel tests contained any cultural material, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated. Soil thickness varied from 0-41cm across the site. Soil deposition averaged 19.6cm. Soil in the site area consists of a dark brown loess root mat with an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of medium brown and yellow brown loess with a medium to high density of gravel and pebbles. Glacial till is encountered below this and consists of yellow and yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels, pebbles, and cobbles.



Figure 71. General view of site XMH-00965, facing south

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 23 shovel tests produced no artifacts. Additionally, the “artifacts” recorded in 2002 were subsequently determined to be ecofacts. This finding suggests that XMH-00965 was not an archaeological site. Therefore, site XMH-00965 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

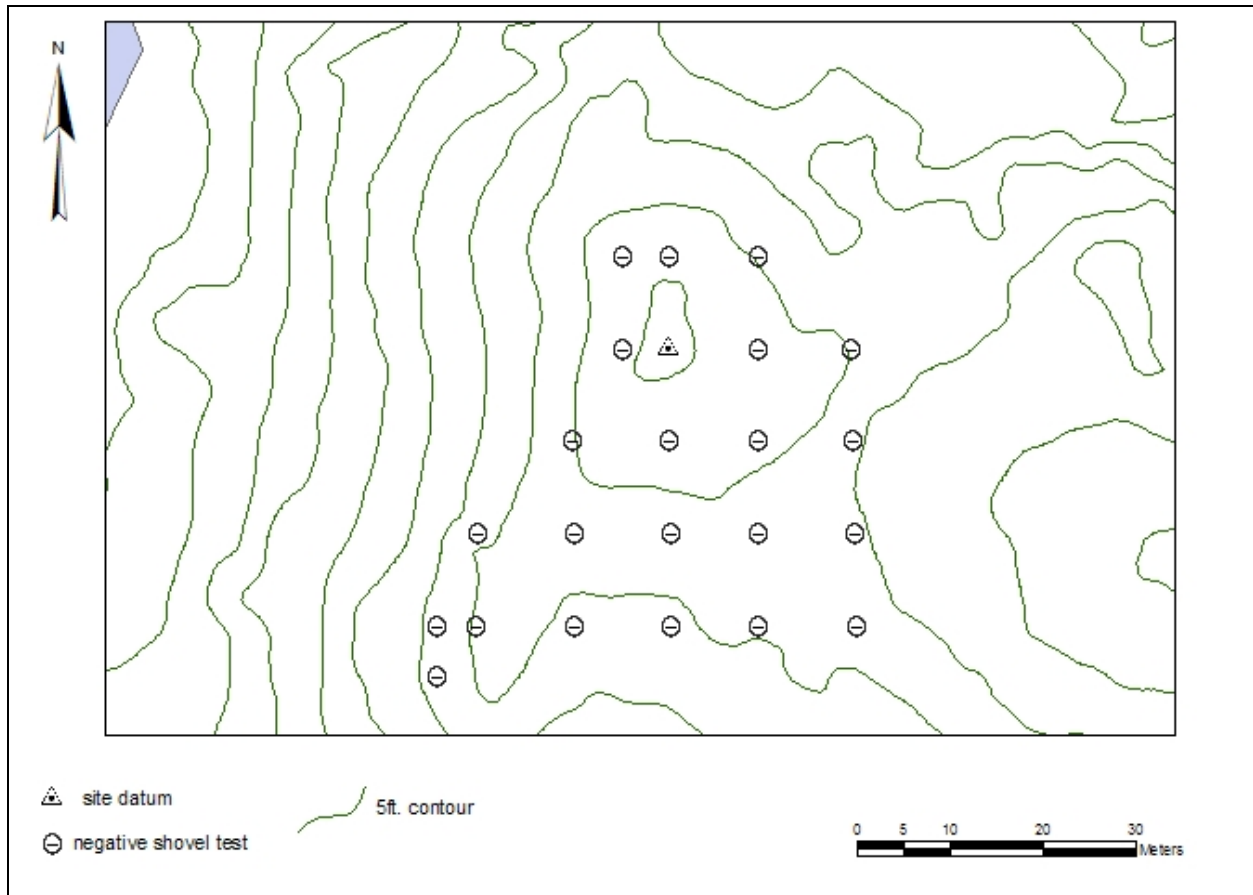


Figure 72. Site map of XMH-00965

XMH-00966

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00966 is located on a broad bench extending from a large moraine and overlooks a small kettle lake approximately 100m to the west. Surface visibility at the site is poor and less than 1 percent of the surface is visible. The view shed is 360°. Landmarks visible from the site include the Alaska Range and Donnelly Dome.

Site XMH-00966 consists of two artifacts. One chert scraper was located in a shovel test pit approximately 5-15cm below the surface during Phase I survey conducted during the 2002 field season (Hedman et al. 2003). This artifact was collected during the initial survey phase. One new gray chert flake was located in a shovel test pit 5m from the 2002 positive shovel test during the 2005 Phase II evaluation.

Shovel tests were placed systematically throughout the site at intervals of 10m and 5m. A total of 52 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. All but two shovel tests were negative, and based on the surface survey and shovel tests, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.

Three 1m x 1m test units were excavated at XMH-00966 during the 2005 Phase II evaluation. All of the test units were excavated to glacial till, and none of them contained cultural material. Soil deposition was shallow in all three test pits and consisted of a dark brown organic mat for approximately 5cm, on top of a dark brown or yellowish brown loess with extensive root disturbance, on top of till. The glacial till was a dark yellowish brown compact loess with a high density of gravels. Soil thickness varies across the site, ranging from 8-80cm. However, most of the shovel tests revealed a soil thickness of 15-30cm. Soil consists of a very dark brown organic mat to an average depth of 5cm, followed by a dark or yellowish brown loosely compacted loess layer approximately 10-20cm in thickness, on top of a dark or yellowish brown till (very compacted loess with a high gravel density).



Figure 73. General view of site XMH-00966, facing south

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 52 shovel tests produced a total of only two artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00966 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

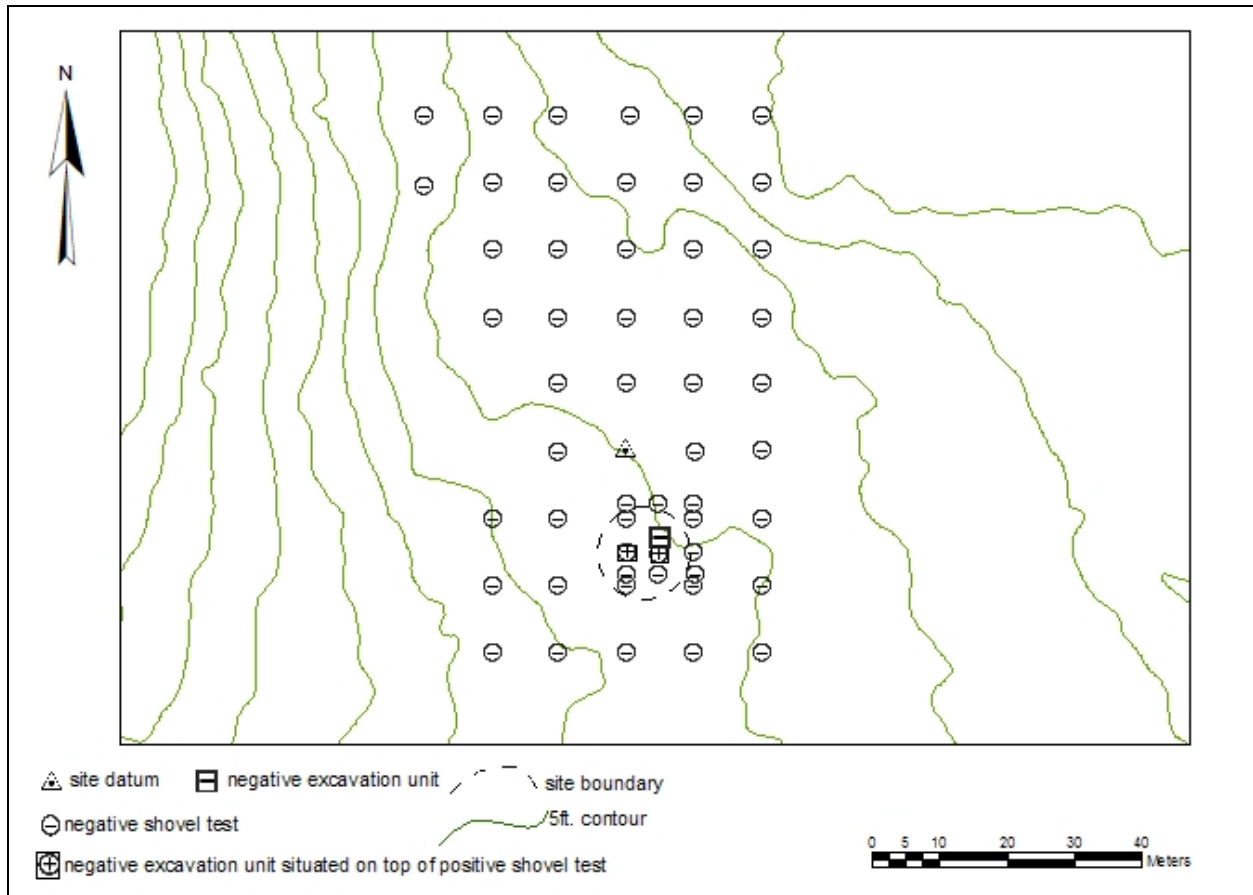


Figure 74. Site map of XMH-00966

XMH-00967

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00967 is located on the high point of a roughly north-south trending ridge located in a lowland area. The site is located on and around a small knoll that measures approximately 10m x 20m, with a secondary component on a bench that extends west and northwest of the datum. The nearest water source is a small unnamed lake lying approximately 300m to the west-southwest, which cannot be seen from the site. The Alaska Range is clearly visible to the west, Windy Ridge to the east and the Delta River to the north. There is approximately 35 percent ground visibility at the site. Vegetation on the knoll and the adjacent bench includes alder, birch, aspen, cranberry and blueberry bushes, scrub brush, moss and lichens. The bog running parallel to the knoll on the east contains bog-muskeg and grass sedges.

Site XMH-00967 consists of five flakes found on the surface. Two flakes were located in the 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003) and an additional three were found during the 2005 evaluation. All of the flakes are made of gray chert.

Shovel tests were placed systematically throughout the site at 10m intervals. Six shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals around the datum. A total of 60 shovel tests were excavated and

none contained any cultural material. The depth of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 70m x 80m.



Figure 75. General view of site XMH-00967, facing west

Because none of the shovel tests excavated at the site contained any cultural material, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at the site. Soil thickness varies from 0-59cm across the site. The top of the knoll has sustained some wind erosion, as has the southwest and western slopes and soil deposition in these areas averages only 23cm. Soil in the site area consists of a dark brown loess root mat to an average depth of 4cm, which is situated on top of medium brown and yellow brown loess with a medium to high density of gravel and pebbles. Glacial till is encountered below this and consists of yellow and yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels, pebbles and cobbles.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 60 shovel tests produced a total of only five surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00967 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

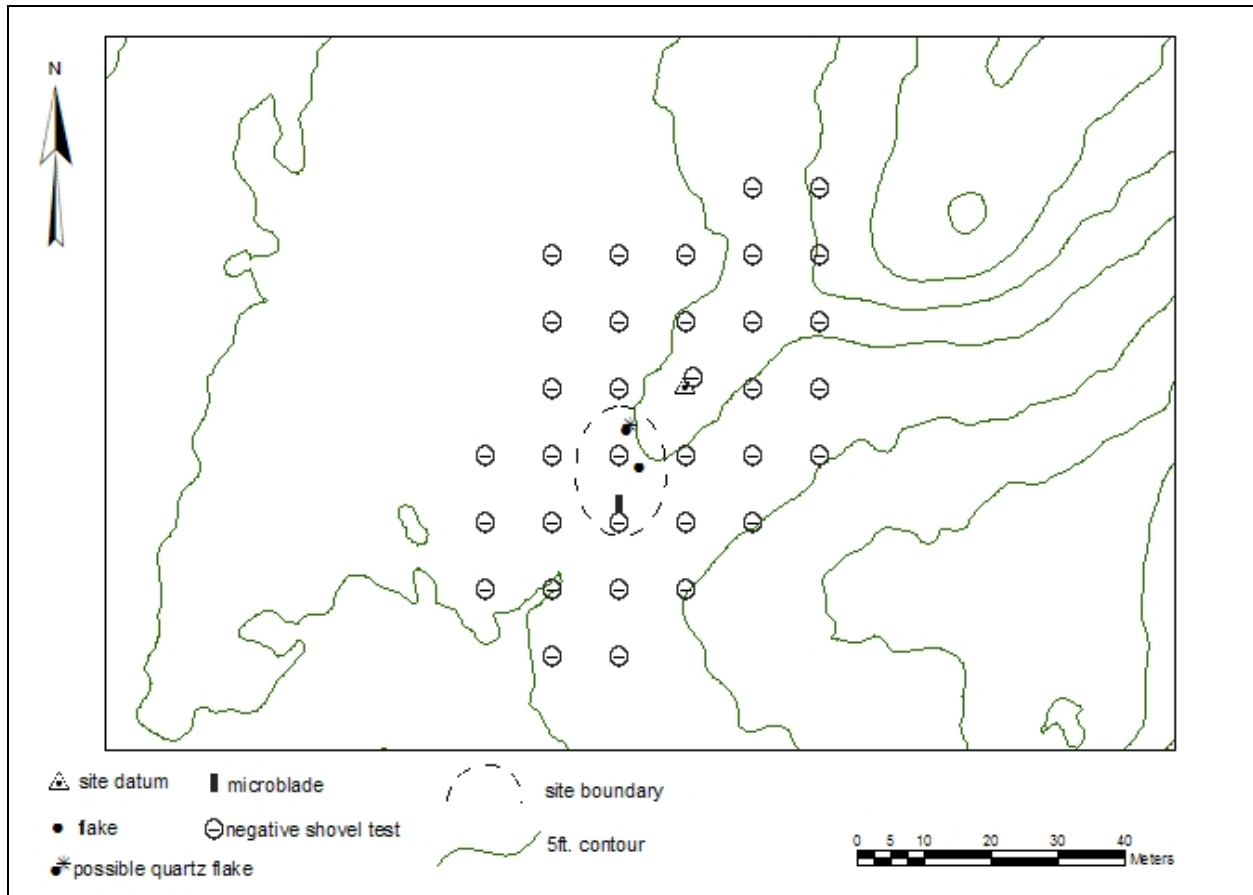


Figure 76. Site map of XMH-00967

XMH-00968

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

What was identified in 2002 as site XMH-00968 is located in the middle of a high narrow moraine on the northwest side of Ghost Lake. Ghost Lake is the nearest water source and is located less than 100m away. The view shed at this location is a full 360°. The Alaska Range and Donnelly Dome are visible to the southwest and south, respectively. Surface visibility is 100 percent on top of the landform.

What was identified as XMH-00968 consists entirely of one white quartz cobble found in a 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). The quartz cobble identified in the 2002 survey was later deemed an ecofact.

No artifacts were found during the 2005 Phase II evaluation. The landform on which XMH-00968 is situated is heavily wind-eroded. Surface visibility is 100 percent, and the surface of the landform was closely examined but no cultural materials were located.

Findings

Pedestrian survey produced no artifacts. Additionally, the “artifact” recorded in 2002 was subsequently determined to be an ecofact. This finding suggests that XMH-00968 was not an archaeological site. Therefore, site XMH-00968 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

XMH-00974

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-974 is located on a heavily disturbed bench overlooking Lonestar Lake, which is 30m to the south. Windy Ridge Road runs through the middle of the site. The view shed at the site is estimated to be 90°. Visible landmarks include Donnelly Dome to the southeast, Windy Ridge to the east and the Alaska Range to the southwest. Surface visibility at the site is estimated to be 25 percent.

This site was found during pedestrian survey in 2002. The site consists of three artifacts, all found on the surface. Artifacts include one chert flake, one quartz flake and a flake tool. The flake tool was collected from the site in 2002. No shovel tests were excavated at the site during Phase I investigations. During Phase II investigations in 2005, the two uncollected surface flakes were relocated and no additional artifacts were found on the surface or through subsurface testing. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 31 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the shovel tests contained cultural material. Based on the results of survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 15m.



Figure 77. General view of site XMH-00974, facing west

Because no shovel tests were positive, no test units were excavated at the site. Additionally, no subsurface features were identified. Site XMH-00974 is heavily disturbed as a result of the

presence of Windy Ridge Road and its associated pullouts. Deposition on the landform is highly irregular, also as a result of the construction and use of the road. Soil thickness ranged from 30-137cm across the site. Soil in the shallower test pits (0-50cm) consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 15cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of a brown and gray mottled loess layer with few gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown to light brown sandy loess with an abundance of gravel and cobbles. Soil in the deeper test pits (50-137cm) consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 20cm. Below this organic horizon there are several layers of loess. The first is moderately compacted and brown. The second is moderately compacted and mottled with brown, yellow brown and gray brown. The third is also moderately compacted, but yellow brown. Glacial till is encountered below the third loess layer and consists of loosely compacted yellow brown sandy loess with a very high density of gravel and cobbles.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 31 shovel tests produced a total of only three surface artifacts. In addition, the site area is highly disturbed by the presence of Windy Ridge Road and associated pull off areas that have compromised the integrity of the site. The paucity of cultural material and lack of integrity indicates that XMH-00974 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Map removed

Figure 78. Site map of XMH-00974

XMH-00975**Latitude:****Longitude:****Determination: Not Eligible**

Site XMH-00975 is located on a high spot along a prominent north-south trending ridge. The nearest water source to the site is an unnamed lake located 200m to the northeast. The view shed at the site is a full 360°. Visible landmarks include the Alaska Range to the southwest, Donnelly Dome to the south and Windy Ridge to the northeast. Surface visibility is estimated to be 25 percent.

Site XMH-00975 consists entirely of one gray chert tertiary flake located in the 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). The artifact was not collected. No additional artifacts were located during the 2005 evaluation. Shovel tests were placed systematically throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 28 shovel tests were excavated. None of the shovel tests were positive. Based on the results of survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 5m x 5m.

Since no cultural materials were found subsurface in any of the shovel tests, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at the site. Soil thickness varied from 0-40cm across the site. Three small high spots in the site area have sustained extensive wind erosion and therefore glacial till is exposed at the surface. Deposition across the rest of the site area is rather uniform and averages 25cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 13cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.



Figure 79. General view of site XMH-00975, facing south

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 28 shovel tests produced a total of only one artifact. This finding suggests that XMH-00975 is an isolated find. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00975 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

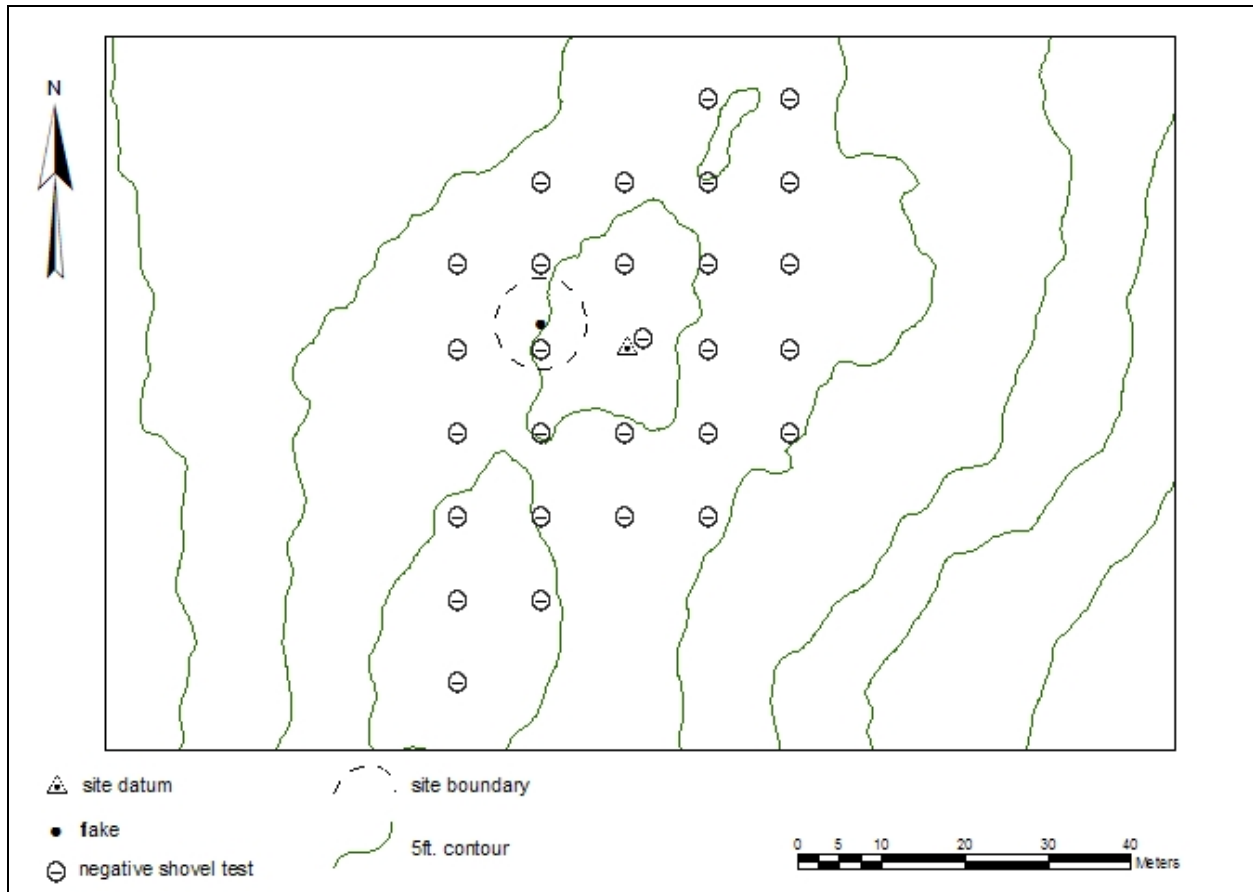


Figure 80. Site map of XMH-00975

XMH-00976

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00976 is located on the eastern edge of a high, prominent north-south trending ridge. The nearest water source to the site is an unnamed lake located 125m to the east. The view shed is fairly complete, obstructed only to the north by a high knoll. Visible landmarks include the Alaska Range to the southwest, Donnelly Dome to the south and Windy Ridge to the east. Surface visibility at the site is estimated to be 75 percent.

Site XMH-00976 consists of one red brown tertiary chert flake located in the 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003) and an additional red brown chert microblade fragment located during the 2005 Phase II evaluation. Both artifacts were found on the surface. The microblade is 9mm long, 3mm wide and weighs less than 1g. The microblade was collected but the flake was left in-situ.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 34 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the shovel tests were positive. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 20m x 10m.

Since none of the shovel tests revealed any buried cultural materials, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at the site. Soil thickness varied from 0-70cm across the site. Areas near the datum and to the southeast have sustained considerable wind erosion and deposition only averaged 15cm. Soil in this area consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. The areas north and west of the datum showed deeper soil and deposition averaged 40cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 15cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of gray brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.



Figure 81. General view of site XMH-00976, facing southwest

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 34 shovel tests produced a total of only two surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00976 does not contain additional information

that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

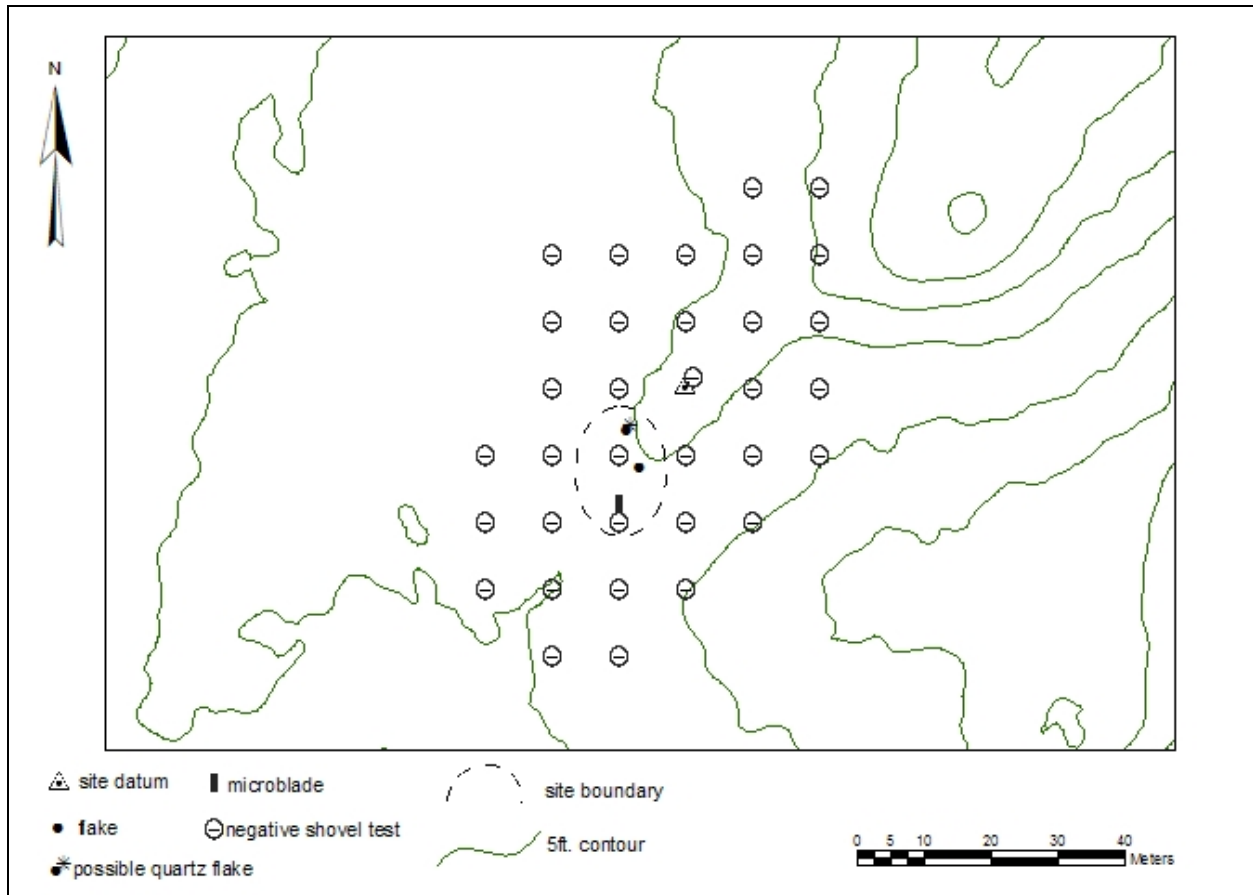


Figure 82. Site map of XMH-00976

XMH-00977

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-00977 is located on top of a high glacial knoll. A secondary road heads north off of Windy Ridge Road up to the top of the knoll. The nearest water is a small unnamed pond located approximately 100m to the east. The Delta River is visible some miles distant to the west, while to the east are alternating kettle lakes, glacial kames and ridges leading up to Windy Ridge. Donnelly Dome and the Alaska Range are visible to the south. There is approximately 15 percent ground visibility at the site. Vegetation over the site includes heavily browsed alder, birch and aspen, and some willow, as well as lichens, moss, irises, grasses, sedges, and cranberry and blueberry bushes.

The site was located during a 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). Shortly after the site was located the U.S. Air Force placed a large Threat Emitter on top of the site. Several artifacts recovered in 2002 were not relocated during the 2005 Phase II evaluation and they may be

under the gravel cap which was laid down for the Threat Emitter. No Section 106 consultation was conducted with the USAG-AK prior to the undertaking.

Site XMH-00977 consists of one obsidian flake tool and four flakes. One obsidian flake tool and two chert flakes were located in the 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). The obsidian artifact was collected but the flakes were left in-situ at the site. The two chert flakes were not relocated during the 2005 evaluation of the site. However two additional flakes were located, one obsidian flake and one black chert flake.

Shovel tests were placed systematically throughout the site at intervals of 10m, around the current location of the Threat Emitter. A total of 68 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. All shovel tests were negative, and based on the surface survey and shovel tests, the site area is estimated at approximately 20m x 20m.

Because all shovel tests were negative, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated. Soil thickness varied from 0-74cm across the site. Soil in the site area consists of a dark brown loess root mat to an average depth of 7cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of brown and yellow brown loess with a low to medium density of gravel and pebbles. Glacial till is encountered below this and consists of yellow and yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels, pebbles, and cobbles.



Figure 83. General view of site XMH-00977, facing northwest



Figure 84. View of U.S. Air Force Threat Emitter on site XMH-00977, facing northeast

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 68 shovel tests produced a total of five artifacts, two of them obsidian. This finding suggests that XMH-00977 is a small lithic scatter; however the site could potentially contain more cultural material under the Threat Emitter. With the presence of obsidian, a non-locally occurring material type, XMH-00977 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns and potentially contribute to a broader regional context. Site XMH-00977 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

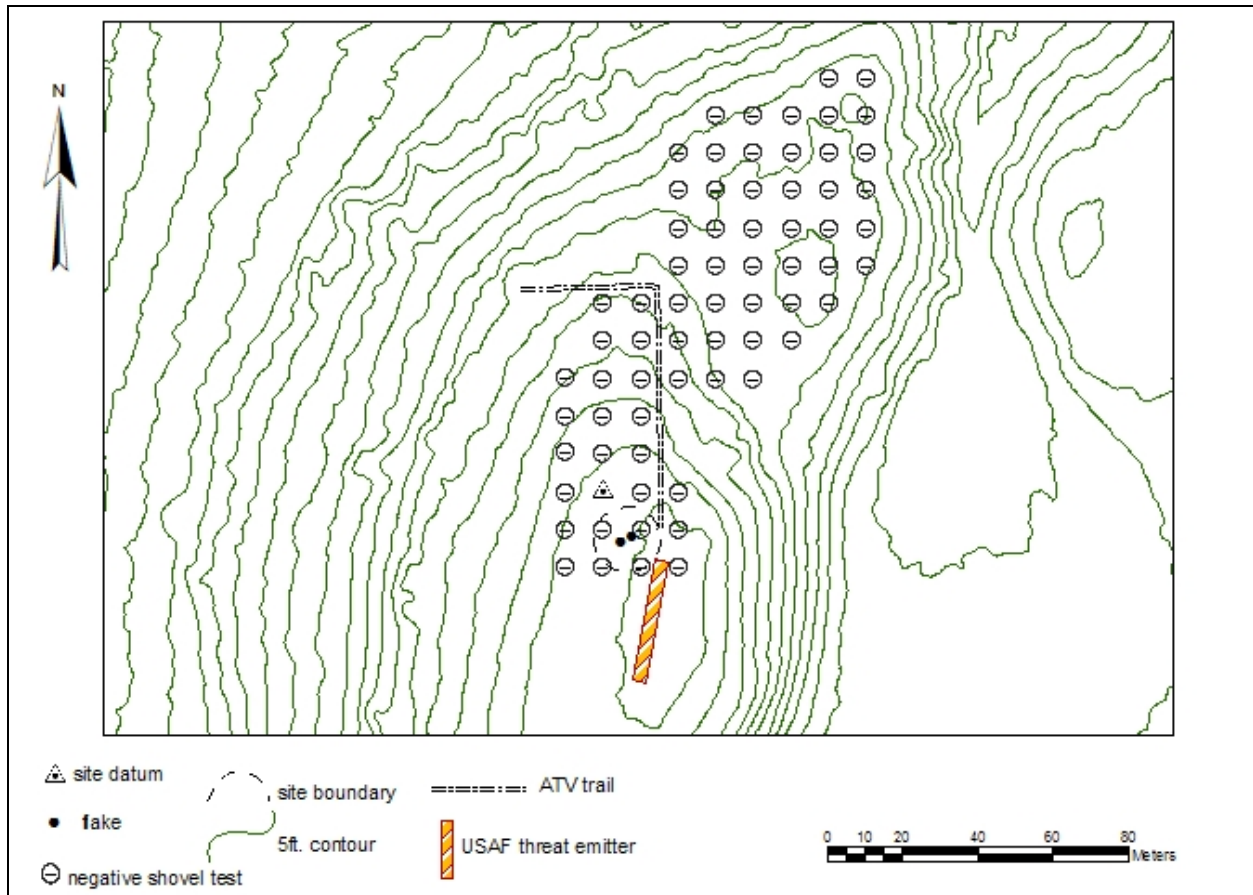


Figure 85. Site map of XMH-00977

XMH-00978

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00978 is located on a high spot along a prominent north-south trending ridge. The nearest water source to the site is a small, unnamed pond located 100m to the southeast. The view shed at the site is a full 360°. Visible landmarks include the Alaska Range to the southwest, Donnelly Dome to the south, Windy Ridge to the northeast and the Granite Mountains to the east. Surface visibility at the site is estimated to be 50 percent.

Site XMH-00978 consists of two flake tools, both found on the surface. One gray basalt flake tool was located in the 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). This tool is 6.2cm long, 3.6cm wide and weighs 20g. An additional gray chert flake tool was found during the 2005 evaluation. This tool is 6.6cm long, 4.4cm wide and weighs 37g. Neither of these tools was collected from the site.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 27 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to

glacial till. None of the 27 shovel tests excavated were positive. Based on the results of survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 15m x 25m.

Because no subsurface cultural deposits were located through shovel testing, no 1m x 1m test pits were excavated. Soil thickness varied from 0-70cm across the site. Deposition south of the site datum was thinner, averaging 25cm. Soil in this area consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 15cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravel and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. Deposition north of the datum was deeper and averaged 55cm. Soil in this area consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 15cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess mottled with red brown and gray brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this mottled loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.



Figure 86. General view of site XMH-00978, facing south

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 27 shovel tests produced a total of only two surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that site XMH-00978 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

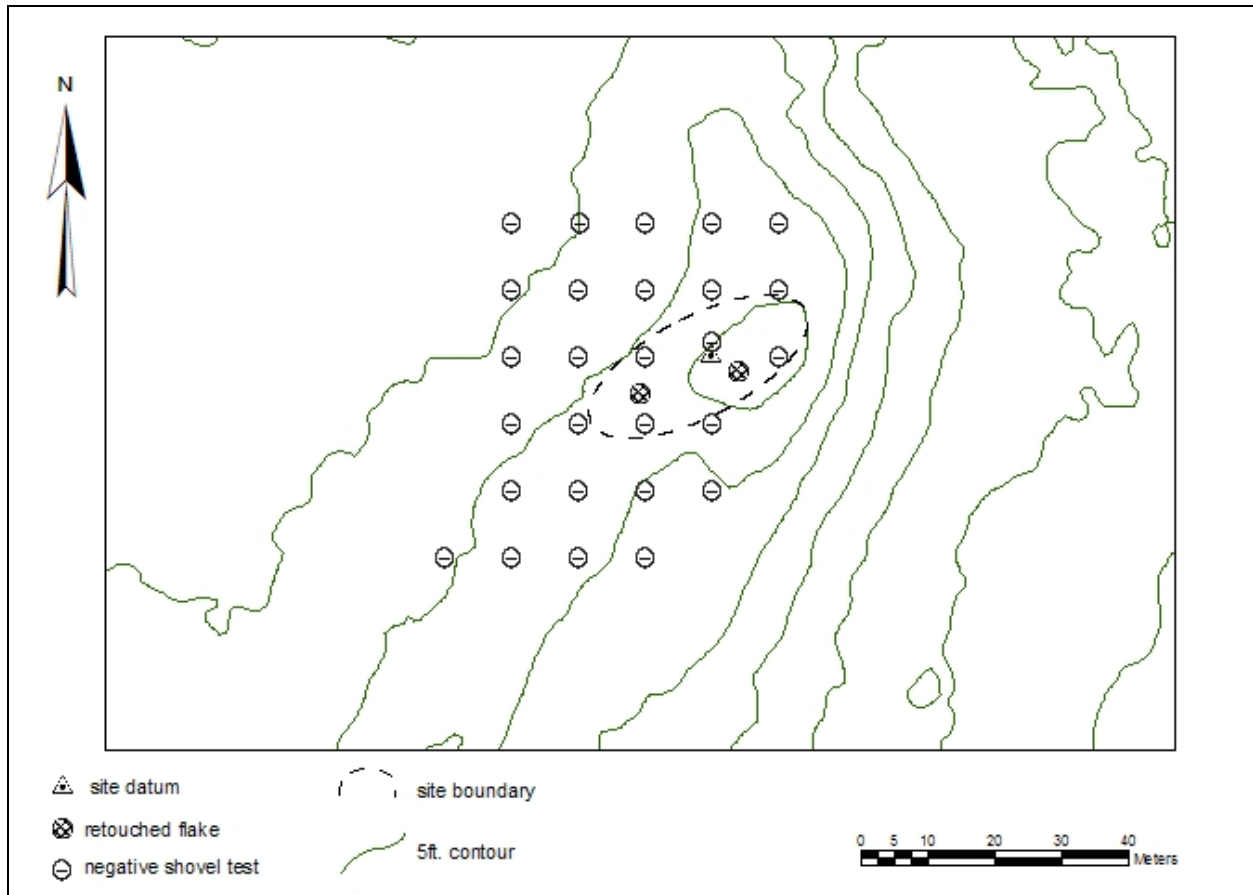


Figure 87. Site map of XMH-00978

XMH-00982

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00982 is located on a long, low, north-south trending ridge. Sites XMH-00935, XMH-00936, and XMH-00937 are located on this same ridge. The view shed at the site is approximately 270° with views to the northeast blocked by vegetation. The Alaska Range is visible to the west, Donnelly Dome to the south and the Granite Mountains to the east. Surface visibility is estimated to be less than one percent.

Site XMH-00982 consists of a quartz biface found in a shovel test pit during 2002 Phase I investigations. This was one of four test pits, and the only positive one, and was excavated along the southern end of the landform in 2002 (Hedman et al. 2003). The biface, which is 15cm long, was collected. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m and 5m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 36 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 36 shovel tests excavated during the evaluation were positive and no new artifacts were found. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 5m x 5m.



Figure 88. General view of site XMH-00982, facing south

Two 1m x 1m test units were excavated at XMH-00982 in 2005; these were situated on and near the positive shovel test from the 2002 field season. Test unit 1 was positioned with the southwest corner in the positive shovel test. Test unit 2 was offset from the positive shovel test 50cm to the west. Both test units were sterile. Soil thickness at the site is approximately 20cm. The soil consists of a black organic mat approximately 5cm thick, followed by dark yellowish brown loess on top of strong brown loess. Beneath this is dark yellowish brown loess followed by the same color glacial till.

Findings

Pedestrian survey, 36 shovel tests and two 1m x 1m excavation units produced a total of only one artifact. This finding suggests that XMH-00982 is an isolated find. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00982 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

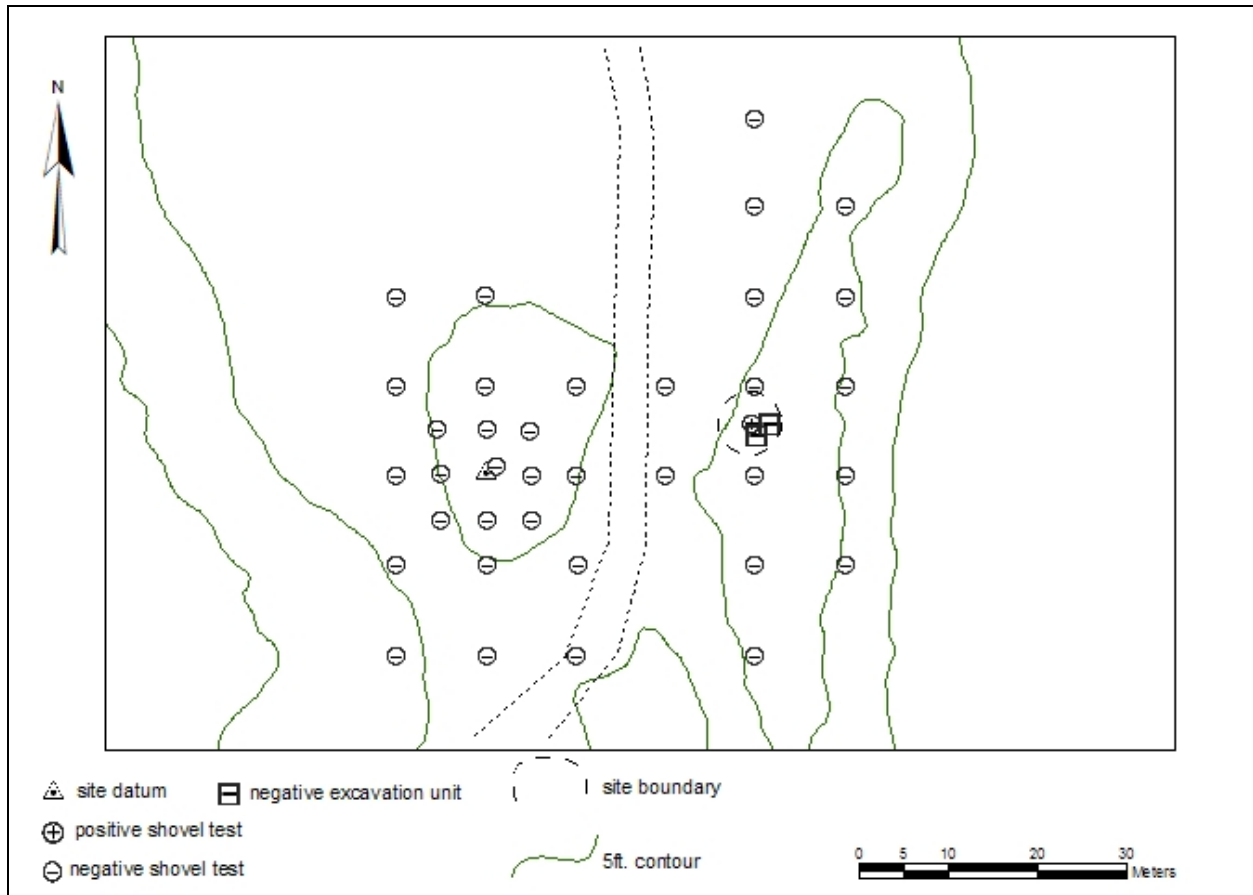


Figure 89. Site map of XMH-00982

XMH-01072

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-01072 is located on a long north-south trending bluff. Jarvis Creek is the nearest water source, located 500m to the east. The view shed is excellent at 270°, with Donnelly Dome and the Alaska Range in the southwest, and the Granites stretching from the south to the east. The view north is blocked by vegetation. Surface visibility is five percent.

Site XMH-01072 consists of one tertiary chert flake found during a 2003 Phase I survey (Robertson et al. 2004). No artifacts were collected in 2003. The 2005 crew was unable to relocate the surface flake noted in the 2003 survey. No additional artifacts were found during the 2005 Phase II evaluation of the site. Two secondary quartz flakes identified in the 2003 survey were later deemed to be ecofacts.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 25 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 25 shovel tests were positive. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated at approximately 5m x 5m.



Figure 90. General view of site XMH-01072, facing west

Because none of the shovel tests were positive, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at site XMH-01072. Soil thickness varied from 4cm along the bluff edge to 107cm on the valley floor. The soil is composed of organically rich, dark brown loess averaging 10cm in depth. Under this horizon is a moderately compact layer of loess in a variety of colors, often mottled. Glacial till is encountered below this deposit and consists of loess, most often gray brown with a high density of pebbles and gravels.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 25 shovel tests produced a total of only one artifact. This finding suggests that XMH-01072 is an isolated find. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-01072 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

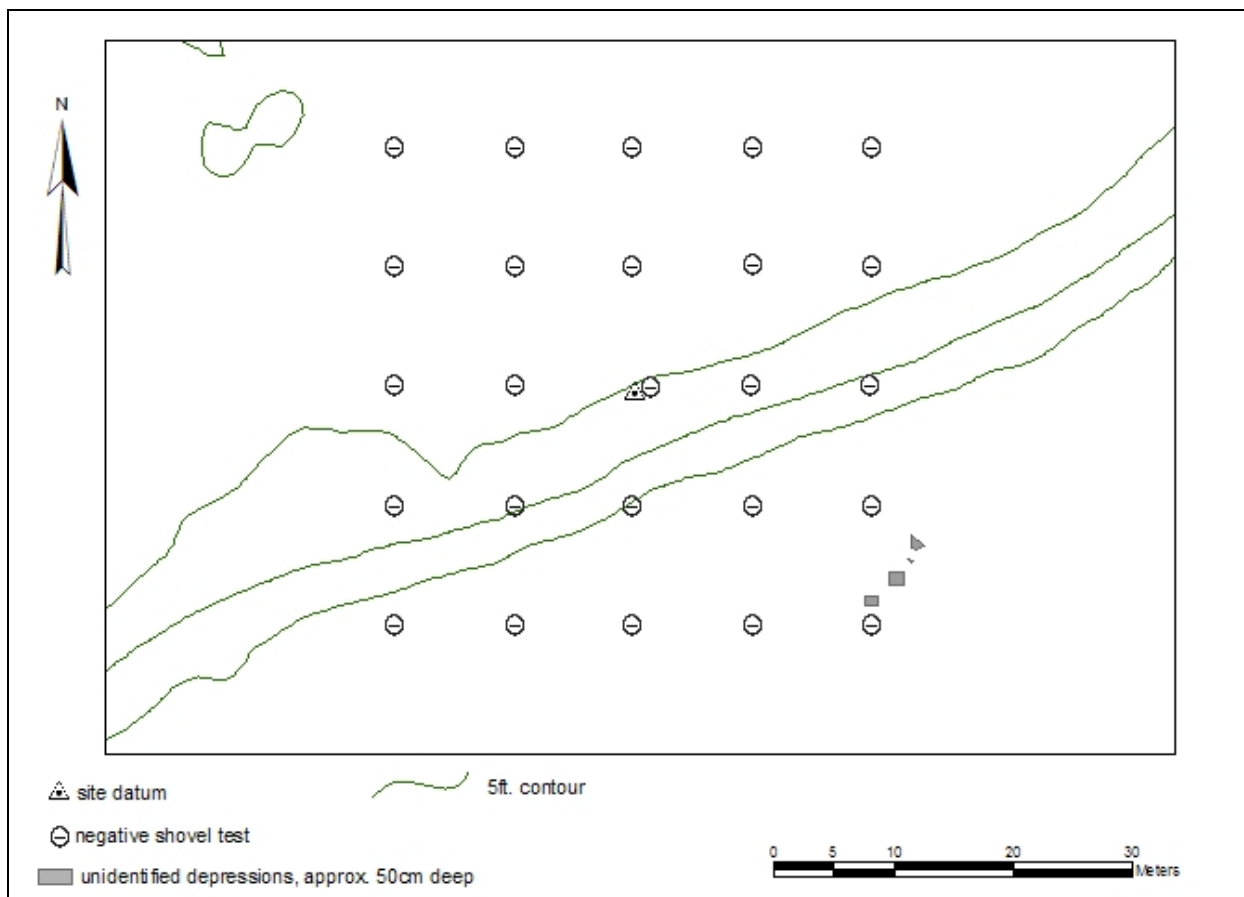


Figure 91. Site map of XMH-01072

XMH-01073

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-01073 is located on a long north-south trending bluff about 500m from Jarvis Creek, which is the nearest water source. The view shed is a full 360° with Donnelly Dome to the southwest, and the Granites to the southeast. Surface visibility is approximately five percent.

Site XMH-01073 consists of three artifacts found during a 2003 Phase I survey (Robertson et al. 2004). A gray chert microblade, a brown secondary flake of unknown material and a banded gray tertiary chert flake were discovered on the surface of the site. The microblade was collected in 2003. No additional artifacts were found during the 2005 Phase II evaluation of the site.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 5m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 25 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 25 shovel tests were positive. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.



Figure 92. General view of site XMH-01073, facing north

Because none of the shovel tests were positive, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at site XMH-01073. Soil thickness varied from 4cm– 50cm across the site. There are two eroded spots near site datum where till is exposed at the surface. Soil composition varies considerably across the site, as shovel tests cover the bluff top and a portion of the down slope. The organic layer consists of dark brown loess with high organic content, with depths from 1cm–14cm, with the deeper deposits found on the down slope of the bluff. Below this the soil changes to moderately compact loess in colors ranging from brown to red brown to orange brown to gray and yellow brown. Glacial till is encountered below this, and is composed of loess with a high density of pebbles and gravels.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 25 shovel tests produced a total of only three surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-01073 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

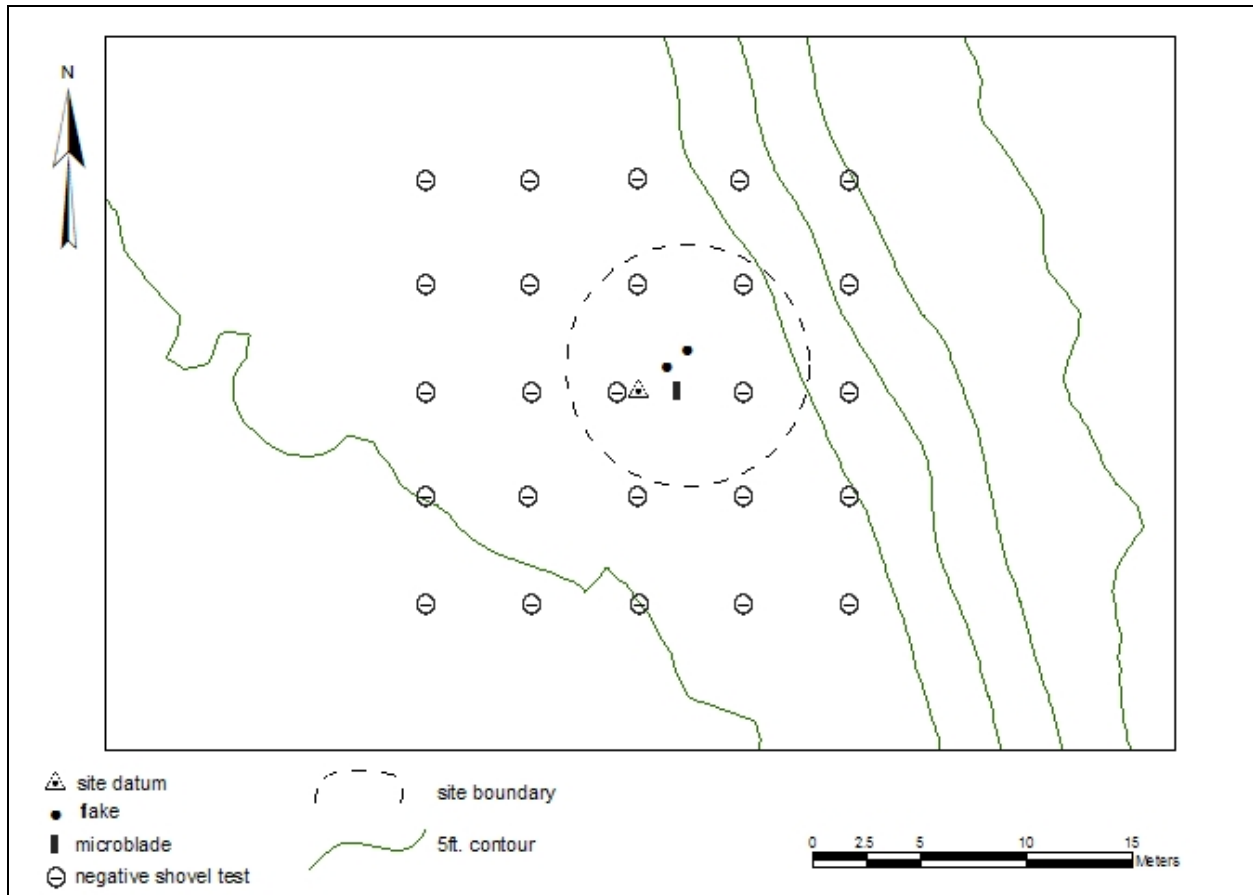


Figure 93. Site map of XMH-01073

XMH-01173

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-01173 is located on a bench just below the high point of a northwest-southeast trending glacial moraine. The view shed at the site is 180° and the Alaska Range can be seen in the southwest. The nearest water sources, four unnamed small ponds, are also visible from the site. They are located 30m to the southwest, 50m to the south, 60m to the north and 100m to the northeast, respectively. Surface visibility at the site is approximately 90 percent. Where the moraine drops off in all four directions, small scrub and young trees begin to obscure ground visibility.

Site XMH-01173 consists of seven flakes found during a 2004 Phase I survey (Raymond-Yakoubian and Robertson 2005b). These seven tertiary flakes, composed of chert and rhyolite, were discovered on the surface of the site in close proximity to one another. No artifacts were collected in 2004 and no additional artifacts were found during the Phase II evaluation of the site.

Shovel tests were placed systematically through the site at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 21 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of each shovel test varied, but

all were excavated to glacial till. None of the shovel tests were positive. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.



Figure 94. General view of site XMH-01173, facing northwest

Because none of the shovel tests were positive, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at site XMH-01173. The soil thickness at the site was relatively shallow in all areas, with an average depth to glacial till of 20cm. The soil consists of a very dark brown organic mat, ranging in thickness from 5-10cm, which was located either on top of a layer of brown loess, or, in the areas of shallower deposition, directly on top of brown or yellowish-brown till. The eastern portion of the shovel test grid extended lower in elevation than the remainder of the shovel test grid, and it was in this area that the shovel tests reached their maximum depths, which were still less than 40cm to till.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 25 shovel tests produced a total of only seven surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-01173 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

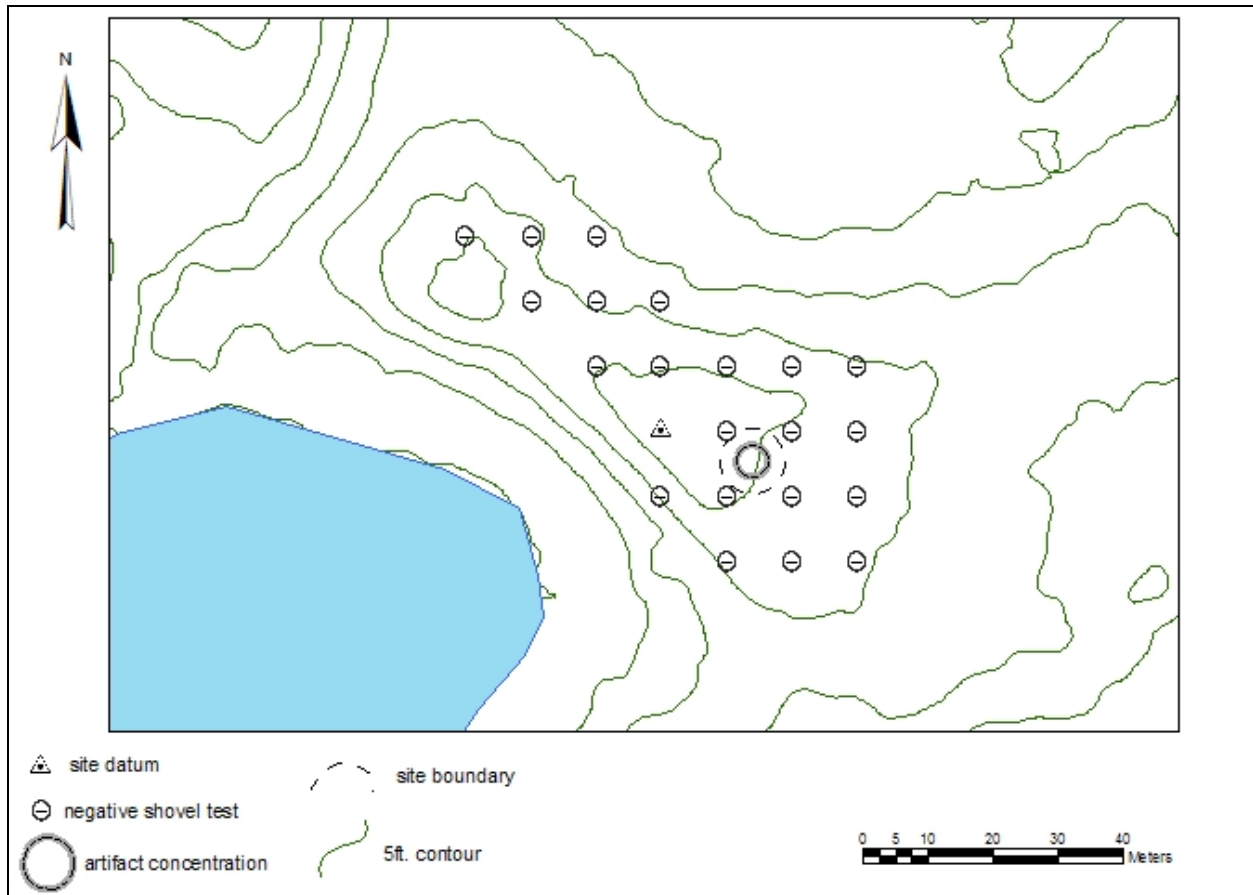


Figure 95. Site map of XMH-01173

XMH-01174

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-01174 is located on an east-west trending finger ridge extending off of a more prominent north-south trending ridge. The view shed at the site is 180°. Donnelly Dome is visible to the southeast, the Alaska Range is visible to the southwest and Windy Ridge can be seen to the northeast. The nearest water sources are two unnamed kettle lakes. One is located 30m to the southeast and the other is 75m to the northeast. These two kettle lakes look as if they were connected into one larger lake at some point in time. Surface visibility at the site is approximately 90 percent.

Site XMH-01174 consists entirely of one obsidian scraper found on the surface during Phase I investigations. The obsidian scraper is 4.2cm long, 4.0cm wide, and weighs 18.5g. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 45 shovel tests were excavated, none of which were positive. The depth of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 5m x 5m.